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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Corry *Republican* is now published daily. Its columns show careful editing, and an adequate public support.

MAYOR DICK, of Meadville, offers two thousand dollars reward for the capture of the murderer of Christian Richards.

A LITTLE eight year old boy named John Johnson was run over and killed by the cars at Morgan and Co's. coke works Fayette county, last Monday.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has accepted an invitation from the I. O. O. F. of Meadville, to deliver the oration at their celebration on the Glorious Fourth.

FISH spearing is the fashionable amusement in Lake Pleasant, Erie county, a Mr. Knapp spears about one hundred and fifty each evening, principally perch, sun fish and bass.

A CHEESE FACTORY is now in successful operation in Waterford, Erie county, where there is also a boot and shoe factory employing eighteen men and trading all over this end of the State.

MRS. JESSE P. CRAWFORD, of Luzerne township, Fayette county, had a tooth pulled recently and nearly died of the resulting hemorrhage which lasted for three days and was only stopped by a surgical operation.

EIGHT pastors of as many different denominations in Johnstown have issued a call for a Convention, to organize a Cambria County Sunday School Convention, to meet June 9th in the Johnstown Presbyterian Church.

At Carbondale, the tannery of Mr. Mears was in great danger. Several houses were burned near Dunmore, and Mr. Curtiss' sawmill was saved with difficulty, some of his lumber being burned. Several coal breakers were in danger.

THE physicians of Mercer county propose to keep a list of all those who cannot and will not pay for professional services, and at each meeting of the County Medical Society, to hand the names to the Secretary, that a complete roll of all the delinquents in the county can be furnished.

In Covington township, Messrs. Hawley & Co. lost six houses, steam saw mill, barn, and a large quantity of shingles and pine lumber. The tenants lost much of their furniture in the houses. A dwelling house of Hermans & Simpson was burned and a barn in Madison township. A large barn of Edward Mullen was burned at Gouldsboro. The *Democrat* reports another barn in Covington burned, owner's name not known.

MRS. ANNA CATHARINE KUNKLE, died at Stroudsburg on the 10th ult., aged ninety six years, nine months and thirteen days. She was the wife of Mr. J. G. Kunkle, living sixty one years and one month in the holy bonds of matrimony. They had fourteen children, one hundred and twenty three grandchildren, four hundred and fifteen great grandchildren, five hundred and fifty great great grandchildren, and a large number of great great-great-grandchildren.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says: Meetings have been held and surveys made, with a view of adopting a route for the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad from Williamsport *across* the country, by Pigeon Creek, Ten Mile and Laurel Run to the mouth of Little Whiteley, instead of keeping the valley of the river, as heretofore contemplated. The friends of the route claim that it will be *twenty* miles shorter than the river route, and cost a million and a half dollars less.

THE fires on the mountains, in the eastern portion of the State, have been unusually destructive this spring owing to the long continued dry weather. The Scranton and Carbondale papers have accounts of heavy damage on the hills bordering the Lackawanna on both sides. Liggett's Gap was burned from Clark's Green down to the Valley; even pheasants being overtaken and killed by the flames. The steam saw mill, at the Green, was saved with difficulty, several thousand feet of lumber being burned.

THEY are making puddled steel at Allentown, which is said to be superior to any other in Philadelphia. It stood a tensile strain of 127,320 pounds to the square inch. A piece of the steel capped rail made by this process was lately tested at the Camden and Amboy Company's shops at Lambertville, New Jersey. It stood five thousand and five hundred blows, and the weld still remained perfect, thus demonstrating that it is peculiarly adapted to make the perfect rail, it having the great advantage over the Bessemer steel rail that this rail can be re-worked, whilst the Bessemer rail cannot. This steel, at this experiment, stood five hundred more blows than the best Bessemer steel rail stood at the same works.

THE Venango *Citizen* says: Mackey well No. 1, noticed last week as producing two barrels, has been torpedoed, and the yield materially increased. The Lock Well has increased in yield since our last issue. It is now producing twelve barrels per day. The McDonough well, about three hundred feet up the hill, on the Hamby farm, adjoining the Snyder farm, has been torpedoed, and is now doing about eight barrels. The Prentiss & Angel well, just put down on the Snyder farm, makes an excellent show, and is good for a fifty or seventy five barrel well. This opens up a large tract of territory, which has as yet been undeveloped. The Philadelphia and Boston Company have made a good strike on their territory, on the face of the hill up from the lower trestle at Foster. This well started at about four barrels, was torpedoed last week, and is now doing about one hundred and twenty barrels. Well No 75, on the Snyder farm, owned by the Venango Central and Duck Creek Oil Company, put down last fall, but which had never produced over twenty barrels a day, was torpedoed on Thursday last, and is now doing two hundred barrels and increasing.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS has 300,000 dogs.

IOWA has $10,168 children.

FARMERS in Wyoming plow with buffaloes.

INDIANA farmers now complain that their wheat crop will be too heavy.

ONE hundred and two mines in the White Pine district are being worked.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, has organized a Vigilance Society to prevent horse stealing.

THE lead caves of Maquoketa, Iowa, are turning out ore in large and paying quantities.

It is estimated that there will be half a million of cattle driven to Kansas this season.

OVER fifteen million feet of pine logs have been safely boomed at the mouth of Elk river, Minnesota.

THE prospects are good for an abundant crop of peaches in Missouri, but strawberries are a failure.

THE Des Moines *Bulletin* figures up thirty two candidates for Congress in Iowa, an average of five to the district.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* publishes a street rumor that a regiment of cavalry is to be raised in Minnesota for the Indian war.

CARBON oil has been discovered in the town of Iola, in Waupaca county, Wis., and wells.

A BILL passed the Minnesota Senate on Thursday authorising the Southern Minnesota railroad to connect its line with Northern Pacific.

WM. P. JAIBOL has a bearing grape vineyard at Jerseyville, Ill., of five thousand vines, and is expecting a heavy yield the present year.

THE yield of gold in Montana for 1869 was over $17,000,000. The estimated yield for 1870 is $30,000,000. The population is about 45,000.

WATER from the salt well at Muskegon, Mich., where the drill has struck a bed of rock salt at a depth of 1,180 feet, is said to possess magnetic qualities.

THE Northwestern road of Iowa, has put over a million acres of lands in the market. These lands lie in the center of the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, and in counties as good as any in the State.

REPORTS from the vicinity of Centralia indicate a fine fruit crop, and peach orchards generally in Southern Illinois promise more than an average yield.

ADVICES from Green Bay, say that the prospects of Government taking hold of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, has raised the price of real estate in that city 100 per cent.

THERE have been seventeen deaths from fever in the Michigan State Prison during the past three weeks, and the surviving prisoners would like to be sent home as they are frightened.

BETTER prospects for fruit were never more apparent than at present in Southern Iowa. Even peaches, supposed to be entirely killed, promise abundantly. The apple, pear and cherry trees are one sheet of bloom. Grapes open gloriously.

THE Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company are setting out miles upon miles of osage orange plants to replace the fencing on their line, and it is said to be the intention to plant a hedge wherever the line requires to be protected from cattle.

IN Indiana more than average breadth of wheat has been sown this season, and thus far the prospects are most excellent for a heavy yield. In large and small fruits, despite the fear of the late frosts, there seems to be no possibility of failure.

THERE is a great fear among the settlers of Pembina that there is to be another Sioux massacre at that place. Troops have been ordered there. It is also stated that 200 Red Lake Chippewas are on the war path after their old enemies, the same Sioux.

IN Michigan the prospect for fruit of all kinds is most excellent. Wheat does not look so encouraging, late sown being badly killed. Some farmers have plowed up their late wheat and put in spring crops. Farmers are now busy putting in corn, of which a large breadth will be planted.

THE Trempeleau (Wis.) *Record* announces the appearance in the streets of that village of a little "pappoose" running around with a little calico band around his neck. This constituted his entire raiment. The little aborigine appeared as happy and as innocent as Adam before the fall.

THE total amount of copper smelted at Detroit, and other places, for the Lake Superior mines during the year 1869, was 30,909,549 pounds of mineral, which yielded 23,473,079 pounds of fine copper, giving an average yield of 75.97 per cent. The Franklin gives the highest average yield, 84.18.

AT the recent Mormon Conference in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young, in an address, spoke as follows. "On Sunday, after meeting, going through the gallery which had been occupied by those claiming, no doubt, to be gentlemen, and, perhaps, brethren, you might have supposed cattle had been standing around there and dropping their nuisances. Here and there were puddles of tobacco, and places a foot or two feet square smeared with tobacco juice. I wish the door-keepers, when, in the future, they observe any persons besmearing the seats and floor in this way, to request them to leave the house; and, if they refuse, and will not stop spitting about and besmearing their neighbors, just take them and lead them out carefully and kindly. It is an imposition for those claiming to be gentlemen to spit tobacco juice for ladies to draw their clothes through and besmear them, or to leave their filth in the house. We request all addicted to this practice to omit it while in this house. Elders of Israel, if you must chew tobocco, omit it while in meeting, and, when you leave, you can take a double portion, if you wish to."

NEIGHBORHOOD POLITICS.

THE Republican primary election of Venango county will be held on the 28th of May.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER is a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the 21st district.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* advocates the renomination by the Republicans of Bedford county of Hon. John Cessna as Representative.

MESSRS. AMOS LUSK, A. D. Wier and George W. Fleeger, candidates for Assembly in Butler county, have signed an agreement not to canvass the county for votes as is usually done. Commendable.

WM. J. GALBRAITH has been solicited to become a candidate for Congress in the 20th district and publishes a letter consenting to accept a nomination. He is considered the strongest candidate.

J. D. MCJUNKIN is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly in Venango county, where Wm. R. Pardue, Henry Hubbs, H. B. Higson and J. H. McComb are candidates for County Commissioner.

H. L. RICHMOND, Harvey Henderson and Joshua Douglass, of Meadville, are announced as candidates for President Judge of Crawford county. S. L. Bates, F. C. Peck and Col. Geo. H. Bemus are candidates for Assembly.

EX REPRESENTATIVE Bowman prints, in the Erie *Gazette*, a labored defence of his vote on the omnibus railway swindle. The *Gazette* furnishes him with the sharp remark: "We do not propose a lengthy examination of Mr. Bowman's explanation. He has made a fatal admission that he voted for a bad measure for fear of losing the appropriation in this wicked, swindling scheme for Erie county."

THE Republican primary elections will be held in Indiana county June 4th. The following seem to be the candidates: A. W. Taylor, of Crawford, and G. W. K. Miner, of Fayette, for Congress; Wm. Shields, John McElhany, Thos. McMullin, Robt. McCreery, T. B. Elder, Daniel Ramey, Wm. T. Kinter and H. B. Miller for Assembly; James E. Riddle, Jacob Darr, Robt. W. Armstrong, David Berry, Geo. W. Bodenhamer and Isaac St. Clair for Commissioner.

BEAVER COUNTY primary elections will be held on the 28th of May, the candidates are: For Congress—Wm. Henry, Michael Weyand; Assembly—Dr. Wm. C. Shurlock, Henry Goehring, Dr. T. J. Chandler, Prothonotary—John Caughey, Samuel W. Reed; Commissioner—James Smith, Saml Torrence, G. K. Shannon, G. W. Shroads, Samuel Nelson; Auditor—Jas. W. Johnson, Isaac Scott, John Christy. Jury Commissioner—William Barnes, James Warnock, Poor House Director—Gilbert Pendleton, Samuel McManamy.

ANNOUNCING Hon. Orange Noble as a candidate for the Senate in the Crawford district, the *Erie Gazette* pays a high compliment to his personal worth and public services, but asks more light on another point. How does he or any other candidate in Erie county stand, in reference to "the infamous scheme of the last Legislature to rob the State Treasury? It has been publicly announced by some of the originators of this fraud that it has not been killed by the Governor's veto, but only delayed, that a similar bill will be introduced this next winter and passed in defiance of the Governor's veto. If the Pennsylvania Railroad own the State, this may be done. But we are of those who believe the people rule and that our next Legislature will be composed of honest and intelligent men who will neither be bribed nor forced into the support of another such a bill." It is gratifying to see that the Republican masses of Erie county do not intend to be sold again.

A YOUNG colored man named Andrew Smith, was shot and killed near East St. Louis by a young German named De Lafayette Von Volkenburg, who states he was assailed by the deceased, with a demand for his money or his life, upon which a struggle ensued, during which Von Volkenburg secured the pistol and shot the assailant. The survivor gave himself up after the body was found, although no suspicion was attached to him. He is under arrest.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* of Tuesday devotes its leading article to "Strawberry Shortcake," paying its respects to that article in the following language: "As an aid to indigestion and a short cut to dyspepsia, the strawberry shortcake is probably excelled by none and equalled by few of the many ingenious devices of the Yankee kitchen."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a resolution of the Illinois Constitutional Convention for the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley. Read and tabled.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights act, giving equal rights to all citizens on railroads, steamboats and public conveyances, in theatres, hotels, public schools, etc., and provides penalties for infraction. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

A bill passed appropriating $225,000 for the construction of a breakwater at Lewes, Del.

Bills were reported to suppress drinking houses in the District of Columbia, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor, and making an appropriation for the temporary relief of the poor of the District.

The Legislative appropriation bill was proceeded with.

The amendment to allow the refining of bullion by private parties was rejected.

Several hours were consumed in a discussion upon fixing the pay of certain officers of the Senate.

Amendments were adopted securing to naval officers and surgeons of posts the full compensation received by them under the act of 1841 until recently. This overrules an opinion of the Attorney General.

An amendment was also adopted fixing the salary of assistants in each executive department of the Second Controller, Controller of Currency, Commissioner of Patents, Solicitor, Register, Auditors of the Treasury, Commissioners of Pensions, Indian affairs and Land affairs, at $4,000 each; also an amendment continuing the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate by the usual appropriation of $3,500.

An amendment by Mr. TRUMBULL, making the compensation of female clerks, copyists and counters in departments the same as males occupying similar positions, was discussed, without action, until the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for pensions to the children of Commander Williams of the Oneida having been reported adversely last night and tabled, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, entered a motion for reconsideration.

Mr. KNOTT made a report from the Conference Committee on the Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation relative to allusions of his made some time since to the editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, which had repeated the lie that he was the owner of large iron works and a gentlemen left in charge, and he had already contradicted the story.

Mr. SCOFIELD reported a bill for the relief of widows and orphans of the Oneida, allowing twelve months' pay from date of loss. Passed.

The bill for the restoration of Capt. Dominick Lynch to the active list of the Navy, and placed also the bill for the re-appointment of Lieut. Commander Joshua Bishop, who had been dismissed.

Several minor bills from the Naval Committee were also passed.

The bill appropriating $100,000, now under the control of the Secretary of State, belonging to the Japanese indemnity fund, as prize money to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, for the destruction of the Alabama, was opposed by Messrs. MAYNARD and FARNSWORTH, and withdrawn to be remodeled.

The bill to pay $8,000 to Charles Haney, contractor of the iron-clad Keokuk, was referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $225,000 gold coin to be paid the British Government, under the award of commissioners to settle the balance of the Alabama and Puget Sound Companies, the award fixing the payment of $9,000 in two annual instalments, the first of which to be paid on the 10th of September.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed the bill because the award was outrageously large, and because he was opposed to the payment of any claims until provision was made for the liquidation of our claims against Great Britain.

Mr. DAWES did not uphold any such standard of morality. He did not hold he was absolved from his obligations because his neighbor does'nt perform his. Such a rule would be a disgrace to any civilized nation.

The bill was passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee.

The paragraph under consideration was amended to read: On flour of wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat, one cent per pound.

Additional paragraphs were inserted on middlings, ship stuffs, shorts, and flour and meal of grain of all kinds, and on all kinds for feed, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; on wheat thirty cents, rye twenty cents, barley twenty-five cents, corn fifteen cents, and oats fifteen cents per bushel.

Mr. JUDD moved to strike out the paragraph taxing malt thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. Rejected—54 to 70.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to reduce the duty to twenty-five per cent. Rejected.

A motion to strike out the paragraph taxing garden fruits, &c., ten per cent., was rejected.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—The paragraph taxing oranges, lemons, &c., ten per cent. *ad valorem*, was amended by increasing the duty to fifteen per cent., with a view to protecting the orange groves of the South.

The duty on rice was fixed at two cents; peanuts, unshelled, two cents, and shelled three cents.

The Committee rose.

A committee of six, Messrs. Davis, Judd, Degener, Cox and Getz, as appointed to represent the House at the invitation of the Washington General Association of Baltimore, laying of the corner-stone of the monument to General Steuben, at Schutzen Park, Monday.

Adjourned to Monday.

HARRISBURG.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe before the Supreme Court—A Question as to the Application of the New Law—Brilliant Wedding.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, May 13.—The Schoeppe case came up in the Supreme Court this forenoon on a writ to review the evidence in the lower Court, as per recent act of the Assembly. The attorneys for Schoeppe—Miller and Hepburn—filed the petition of Schoeppe, to which the District Attorney, Mathias, entered a demurrer, and the case ended on the 14th of February last, and that when the Legislature passed the bill, on 15th of February, this case was not pending, and could not be governed by the new law. Miller and Hepburn filed the replication of the plaintiff in error, and Magiarhan filed the demurrer thereto. Chief Justice Thompson said positively and emphatically that he believed the case was closed on the 14th, and was not pending, and that when the Legislature was passed on the 15th, and he could not see how judgment could possibly be reopened now. The case was postponed till the 23d inst., when this point will arise in the argument. Court adjourned till Monday morning.

Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, Democratic Congressman from Cumberland District, Pennsylvania, was married last night to Miss Maggie Cameron, daughter of Senator Donald Cameron, and there was a brilliant party at General Cameron's residence.

THE FENIANS.

Report of the Concentration of the Clans in The Northwest Confirmed—Three Hundred at St. Paul.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 13.—The report telegraphed yesterday relative to concentration of Fenians at Duluth is confirmed by a newspaper published at that point. The St. Paul *Press* has news of the mustering of Fenian clans in various parts of Minnesota, and one party is now *en route* to Red River overland.

There is now at St. Paul a Fenian force of about three hundred and willing to march anywhere for transportation and subsistence before commencing to march to Red River. It will probably proceed by the Northern route, but may possibly go to Fort William to oppose the landing of the Canadian expedition.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, May 13.—In the Methodist Conference to-day a petition to abolish the office of Presiding Elder was non-concurred in. The *Christian Advocate* is to be increased in size. A book is to be published defining a uniform system of church architecture. A periodical called *The Home Circle* is to be published. The proposition to strike the word "South" from the title of the Methodist Church here represented was referred back to the Conference. Dr. Summer's "Commentaries on the two Books of the New Testament" were approved and commended to the Church. A long debate on the abolition of the itinerancy and substitution of the pastoral system was in progress when the Conference adjourned. It is believed that a large majority will vote for adhesion to the original system of itinerancy, and a decree that no minister can remain in one place longer than two years. Drs. Cottrell, of Montgomery, Ala., and Edwards, of Virginia, are the eloquent advocates of a thorough reform and change in the system of church government and of the abolition of itinerancy.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, May 13.—River falling, with 23 inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 67 degrees at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, May 13.—River stationary, with 33 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 69 degrees at 5 P. M.

GREENSBURG, May 13.—River rising slowly, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 65 degrees at 6 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, May 13.—River about on a stand, with 6½ feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 58 degrees at 5 P. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

American and English Rival Yachts—Double Murder at Chelsea, England—Formidable Revolution in the Argentine Republic, South America—Supplementary Postal Treaty with North Germany—Capture of Cuban Gen. Goicouria's Companions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Post* says the alterations made have greatly improved the yacht Sappho and the Cambria will probably never be made to equal her. In the last race the Cambria showed bad form in her sailing, and, if nothing else, disparity of size should have forbidden the race, if the question of build was to be a decision.

A clergyman, residing at Chelsea, and his housekeeper were brutally murdered by a workman, a former employee, who was arrested carrying off the remains of the housekeeper.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, May 13.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro and South American ports has arrived. A formidable rebellion had broken out in the province of Entre Rios. The Argentine Government was hurrying forward troops to the scene of disturbance. There had been some fighting, but without decisive result.

General Urquiza, native of Entre Rios, and ex-Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin.

The Brazilian volunteers who took part in the war in Paraguay were returning to Rio, where they were received with great rejoicing.

The Diplomatic Conference at Asuncion for the settlement of the affairs of Paraguay, had terminated, and the Argentine and Brazilian Ministers were on their way to Buenos Ayres.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 13.—Diego and Gaspar Agnero, companions of General Goulcouria, were captured on Guanaba Island by marines from the Spanish gunboats, and are now *en route* to Havana under guard. A court martial has been summoned for their trial.

The American or English Colonel who was with Gaiucouria died of starvation or exposure. He is supposed Ryan had pilots, and succeeded in escaping from the island.

GERMANY

BERLIN, May 13.—The Reichstag has ratified the supplementary postal treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived here.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—The disabled steamship Siberia arrived to-day, in company with the steamer Batavia, which sailed hence for New York last Tuesday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 13—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 94¼; account, 94¼@94⅜. American securities steady; 82s, 86@—6s, 88@—67s, 90@—10-40s, 85¼; Eries, 18¾; Illinois, 92⅜. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—Bonds firm.

PARIS, May 13.—Bourse firm at 75f. 10c.

LONDON, May 13.—Linseed cakes firm at £12 15s@£13. Sugar quiet and steady. American hops heavy; good at 80s@84s 5d. Linseed firm at 62s. Linseed oil firm. Tallow easier at 44s 9d.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum flat at 58¾f.

HAVRE, May 13.—Cotton firm at 183f. on spot.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Cotton; sales for the week were 83,000, export, 7,000, speculation, 17,000; stock, 357,000; American, 334,000. Receipts for the week were 50,000; American, 24,000 bales, marked generally quiet; sales were 12,000 bales uplands at 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales afloat 36,000; American 18,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 9s 9d. Receipts for the last three days is 30,000 bush of American; market quiet; red western No. 2 at 9s 6d, winter do 9s 3d; California white 9s 9d. Western flour 30s 3d and quiet and steady. Corn; No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 105s. Beef 115s. Lard 68s 6d. Bacon 57s 6d. Tallow 44s 6d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

ST. LOUIS.

The Smash-Up on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—Arrival of Dead Bodies—Additional Names of the Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The train having the bodies that were killed by the collision at Eureka yesterday arrived about 2 o'clock this morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

The following additional names complete the list of killed: James S. Smith, Seymour, Indiana; M. Ballentine, Sedalia, Missouri; A. S. Flint, St. Louis, Missouri; George W. Kelly, Cormont, Johnson County, Missouri; a young man supposed to be E. R. Spaulding, Boston; G. W. Tucker, Waterville, Kentucky; Christian Schoerger, Leavenworth, Kansas; Robinson, residence unknown; William Taylor, of the firm of Reid, Tenner, Smith & Co., New York; Capt. Wm. McAnderson, St. Louis.

The only additional wounded are: Ira P. Warner, United States express messenger and Marian Clarke, conductor, Leavenworth.

The following description of the collision and wreck. The express train had five passenger cars and a baggage and mail car. The mixed train was a long heavy one. At the point of collision there is an embankment fifteen feet high, where the road curves so sharply that two trains approaching cannot see each other until close together. A boy standing beside the engineer, Jackson, was the first to discover the approaching train, and called to the engineer of the freight train entering the curve at the east, just as the express entered the west. He pointed and directed the attention of Mr. Jackson to the danger. Brakes were immediately whistled down, the engine reversed, and the speed of the mixed train was arrested, but no application of human power could brake up the heavy freight train and bring it to a halt under half a mile. The engineer and fireman of the freight train, Mr. Balligh and engineer Monsters, grappled with a tremendous crash, reared from the track in mortal wrestle, and fell into the ditch and disjointed freight cars on the ground. The shock was terrible. The tender, baggage car and the two forward baggage cars of the express train, on one side of the tender and several box cars of the freight train, on the other, rushed into the crash with their momentum unchecked, and splintered ruins, spattered with the blood of forty human beings, entrapped and mutilated, besmeared and disjointed freight cars and wrecks were driven with such force into each other that it was almost impossible after the collision to distinguish the parts of one train from the other. The crushed cars were jammed together, and shivered into long slivers, and the seats, wheels, trucks and iron blended into an indescribable heap, that rolled off down the embankment. The three rear cars of the express train shared the concussion, but escaped the fate of the two forward ones. After the collision, they were left standing on the track still on the track, with their brakes close up, showing that the brakesmen had done their duty well, in spite of the fact that they had to stay behind till the 23d inst., when this point will arise in the argument. Court adjourned till Monday morning.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK CITY.

State Aid to Charitable Institutions—Congregational Union Anniversary—Banquet to Whittier—Conflagrations in the Mountains—Insane Assassin, McFarland—German Patriots of '49—Love and Murder—The Fenians.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 13, 1870.

STATE AID TO CHARITIES.

Arrangements are making for a meeting of all the Catholic priests of this city, who are to decide upon the expediency of receiving State aid in support of the charitable institutions of that church. A number of priests are opposed to accepting such aid. They also hold that no money raised by taxation should be given to the schools or asylums of any church. They also aver that denominations outside of Catholic communities will suffer more seriously by the proposed withdrawal of State aid than their church.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the American Congregational Union, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, was attended by a crowded audience, the exercises being more largely attended and enthusiastic than any thus far during the anniversary. Henry Ward Beecher presided. Dodsworth's band furnished the music. Rev. Drs. Ray, Palmer and Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. O. B. Crane, of Hartford, and President Merriman, of Ripon College, were the principal speakers. Dr. Palmer announced that more than $50,000 in aid of feeble churches had been raised during the past year, thus securing an additional gift of $20,000 from Henry O. Brown, made on the condition that the former amount be obtained.

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The papers continue to give graphic accounts of the terrible devastation and destruction of property which has been caused by the conflagration that is now raging in the woods and among the mountains in Sullivan, Orange, Madiron and other counties in this State. The fire extends over a hundred miles of territory, and the loss is already estimated at five millions of dollars. In the night time the spectacle of the burning mountains is both grand and sublime. Last night a fire was raging near Deposit Station, on the line of the Railroad, have been surrounded by the flames and roasted alive.

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LOVE AND MURDER.

Sylvanus Schmidt entered a boarding house kept by Miss Wells, in Williamsburgh, on the South Third street, to-day, and without uttering a word drew a revolver and fired at the woman. The ball grazed her temple. He immediately fired three revolvers into himself and emptied three cartridges into his head. He was not dead late to-night. The deed had been premeditated.

CONDITION OF MCFARLAND.

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REGISTRATION.

The registration to-day for the May election was as follows: Democrats, 9,052, colored, 1,562; total addition to the registry of December last, 10,614. The registration in 1869 was 175,580. The largest number of colored voters registered in one ward was 655, in the Eighth Ward.

THE FENIANS.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, firm.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

HON. R. J. HALDEMAN, a Democratic member of Congress from the York district, was married at Harrisburg, on Thursday evening, to a daughter of Senator CAMERON.

THE latest proposition, from the friends of the San Domingo treaty, is to extend a protectorate over the island. We hope, and really believe, that this business will prove a failure, in whatever shape it may be presented.

THE route proposed for the Darien Canal is found by the surveyors to be impracticable. An examination is now in progress of the line from the Gulf of San Blas, nearer to Aspinwall, with the promise of a more encouraging result.

THE reporter at Washington who garbles the testimony in the HOWARD investigation to suit his own private purposes, and gets it printed in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and half a dozen other papers, merits, says the Chicago *Post*, "the indignant condemnation of all honorable journals and of the intelligent public."

WE see the name of a certain George K. Anderson announced as a candidate for the Senate in the Crawford and Erie district. Is he the same George K. Anderson whose due bill for sundry thousands was included in the items of the "*vault account*," handed over to the incoming State Treasurer in May, 1869? We are anxious to know! Can any one tell us? It *might* be important to the people of that district to know if the man who proposes to serve them had at any time the use of the State funds in contravention of law.

WE regret that our limited space, this morning, precludes us from presenting more copious extracts from the very eloquent and instructive speech of General Negley, on the state of foreign commerce. His remarks have attracted much attention and a general commendation. The Washington *Chronicle* says:

The speech of Gen. Negley is a most able effort, presenting an array of facts as to the existing condition of our commerce, and as to the effects upon the country of the trade that would be produced by an adequate protection of our shipping interests, which can hardly fail to carry conviction to the mind of any unprejudiced leader.

THE Lancaster *Enquirer* learns that the bolting Republicans who supported "honesty and reform" Irwin, hav'nt all been settled with yet. That is quite true. We hear of one Representative from the Lawrence district who was promised $300 for his vote—and hasn't got the money yet. He is *not* the one who took the $1,000 bill out of the envelope with which an "honesty and reform" Senator was confidenced. That was another Representative from the same district. The man to whom we now refer has been badly used. He voted as agreed upon and when he went for his pay, was told, by each of the two outsiders who ran the Legislative machine, that his name was not on any of their pay rolls. However, it is said that he has a promise from one of the agents to "do what he can for him"—not enough, we fear, to pay for a renomination from the Republican people of his district.

ON account of the respectability of the source from whence coming we publish the following communication. Of the persons commended as candidates for Congress in the Twenty-third District the only one for whom we can speak, with grateful sensibility of the compliment implied, we know disclaims any aspirations for Congressional honors. Of the other it is right to say that he is a gentleman so eminent for intellectual and moral worth, that it would be an honor to any constituency to have such a representative.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The newspaper nominations of Congressman, for the Twenty-third District, having been opened, by the card of Senator Graham, announcing himself a candidate for the position, there will be no impropriety in suggesting other names in this connexion that the people to be represented may make a suitable choice; and without making any comparison of claims or qualifications, we would mention the names of Josiah King, Esq., and Felix Brunot, Esq., either of whom would be warmly supported in the Twenty-third District.

May 3, 1870.

IT IS barely possible that some friend of the "honesty and reform" ring may invite from our Executive Committee, today, an expression of favor for the popular vote or "Crawford county" plan of effecting nominations. But the Committee are not likely to forget that this fallacious suggestion has been once before in this county heard and decisively condemned. In a Convention three years ago, its adoption was urged by some city delegates and opposed by the country members. And it was properly squelched. For the country districts would, by this plan, be totally deprived of a voice in the nominations. A densely populated city precinct could at any hour send men enough just around the corner to vote, to swamp the adverse choice of all the voters who could be scared up in half a dozen townships to leave their work and ride three or four miles to the polls at a primary election. The "honesty and reform" ring couldn't make it go down the people's throats three years ago, and they won't succeed now. If the Committee think otherwise, however, they would, no doubt, consent to submit the question to the Convention—which is certain to re-affirm its former judgment.

Another question, of more practical value, may perhaps arise. It is that of the apportionment of delegates in the ratio of the actual Republican vote. This question, if it comes up, ought to be thoroughly considered and fairly determined, according to its merits, which are by no means to be wholly denied.

A PRIVILEGE FOR ALL.

Persons who still cling to the idea that the people of Pittsburgh do not want any more means of cheap recreation than they have, and who still assert that if we had a park in some accessible place it would not be used, should stroll over to Allegheny upon a Sunday afternoon or a week day evening, and see how those portions of the Commons, which have been opened to the public, are thronged with quiet, well-behaved people, who seem to know how to use and *enjoy* their new pleasure grounds. How, on Sundays, the benches are filled with resters, the fountains encompassed by admirers, and the walks, from end to end, a constant ever-changing stream of humanity. How hundreds of working people go out of their way to take in the Commons, or some portion of them, in going home from work, and linger about the flower-beds, almost as if even they could enjoy the beauty and freshness of nature adorned, as well as the more fortunate ones who have such things of their own. How, late in the evenings, numerous fathers and mothers, surrounded by their families, loiter about, and appear to enjoy their new opportunities of breathing fresh air, and looking at the grass, and the sparkling water, although the young trees have not been planted a twelve month, and will not be umbrageous for a decade to come. We have walked there on many an evening, and have noticed many tired men, of all classes from judges and lawyers and ministers to laboring men, resting themselves with their wives or little ones there. And yet it is but a few years since there were hundreds of people in Allegheny who did not see the use of spending money upon the Commons, or who thought they were intended for cow pastures and should not be taken for any other purpose.

We suppose that it will be many a long year before Pittsburgh has any public pleasure-grounds at all, but they will necessarily come at last, and in the mean time, while we are enjoying the fruits of the wiser forethought of our sister city, let us make haste to get rid of the idea that the people do not need and would not use parks on this side of the river.

HASTEN SLOWLY.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee will hold a meeting in this city to-day. It has been suggested that an effort is to be made to induce the Committee to inaugurate the immediate opening of the political canvass, by fixing a very early day for the assemblage of our Convention. But we incline to think that this proposition will not receive the sanction of the Committee. It is very justly considered that the elections of this year are to be entirely local, there being no State ticket in the field, which fact obviates the usual necessity for such an early organization of the party, as the exigencies of State and National politics always justify. While the local ticket will have due consideration for its importance, and its success will be adequately provided for, our most thoughtful friends deprecate the suggestion that the party lines should be dressed up at this unnecessarily early hour, arraying the people at once for a contest, with its resulting excitements, to be protracted for nearly five months.

The situation, this year, is fortunately such that the people wish to improve it for a temporary rest from needless agitations. It will be time enough by and-bye to make the county nominations and organize for their success. Were this county in any sense a debateable field for partisans, there would be more propriety in an earlier preparation for the canvass. But since no doubt is felt, in any quarter whatever, of the Republican control of the situation, there is a general desire among the people to be spared, as long as may be expedient, from the exciting labors of an organized canvass.

It is well to give to all candidates the widest latitude in feeling the public pulse, to ascertain their individual strength before deciding to submit their names to the Convention. Let the field be thoroughly gone over by the aspirants themselves, and give time for the latest developments having a political interest for the people! The Conventions would then assemble, to meet all the questions of the day, and with better information as to the wants and strength of the candidates respectively.

Since this is neither a President's nor a Governor's year, it is plain to every judgment that we ought to be as long as possible exempt from the electioneering labors only customary in those campaigns. Pray, gentlemen of the Committee, give to your constituents the leisure which the situation justifies—time to rest, to think, to weigh the merits of candidates, and to assemble, at last, fully posted in all the personal and political questions on which the Conventions are to pronounce! We are thus much more likely to secure good tickets, which we can then run through the October ordeal with a rush.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Congregationalists had a grand Convocation at Chicago some days ago. The first service was the inauguration of Professor Hyde, as Professor of Pastoral Theology and Special Studies in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In the evening, Dr. D. O. Haven, the distinguished President of the Northwestern University, under the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Evanston, near Chicago, delivered an exceedingly happily conceived address before the Society of Inquiry, connected with the Seminary. On the next day the Triennial Convention commenced its sittings. The roll showed that four hundred delegates were present from nine States. The afternoon of the day following a grand Memorial meeting took place, taking as its roll the list of members of the Triennial Convention, which was swelled to five hundred and fifty. This meeting was commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, two hundred and fifty years ago. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, recounting the history and success of Congregationalism. The Convention, in a series of resolutions, ordered the erection of a Congregational House in Boston for library purposes, and to be a home for the benevolent societies of the Church, recognized the great value of the Common School founded on the basis of God's holy Word, and recommended the establishment of a National Annual, or Triennial Conference, on the principle simply of fellowship. The report of the Special Committee sets forth the great work accomplished by the Pilgrim Fathers, in the principles they advocated, and illustrated in their lives by patience, humility and obedience. The closing services of "Convention Week" were in connection with the graduate exercises of the Theological Seminary. Fourteen young men graduated, six of whom made addresses.

The Journal and Messenger, of Cincinnati, and the *Central Baptist*, both organs of the Baptists, differ in a matter of some moment. The former declares very positively that "no instance is recorded of a layman's ever baptizing." The latter doubts, and wants to know what evidence "we have that *Deacon* Philip, who baptized the Eunuch, was more than what at present times we call a layman."

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, is to meet, May 19, in Waynesburg, Missouri.

The new building of the Catholics in Boston, commenced about the same time as the Methodist building, and to cost about the same amount, is to have a Savings bank. The Methodist structure will cost three hundred thousand dollars. This feature of the Catholics is advocated by *Zion's Herald*, the Methodist organ in that city, and it also suggests the organization of similar institutions at the Book Room, New York, and all over the country.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions took place in New York several days ago. The report of the Treasurer shows that over three hundred thousand dollars have been received from May 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870, making a total of over five millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars received in aid of missions since 1833. The missions cover nine distinct fields, namely: American Indians, Brazil, Western Africa, India, Siam, Laos, China, Japan, the Chinese in California, and the Jews in this country.

Rev. J. B. Stewart, of the Fifth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, Ohio, has received into the church, during his six years' pastorate, three hundred and eighteen persons—an average of sixty-four per year. He has received and accepted a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian church of Davenport, Iowa. Rev. Mr. Stewart is the brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. W. A. Davidson, formerly pastor of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal church of this city, and now residing at Washington, Pa.

Methodist Itinerancy is virtually practical by other denominations, without the system and harmony, and consequently the benefits are not realized, to the degree of our Methodist friends—so they claim. A correspondent of the *Examiner* (Baptist) affirms that "the average duration of Baptist pastorates is shorter than that of Methodist pastorates," and that "at least one Baptist church, in every ten throughout the land is at this moment enjoying the pleasureable excitement of having a new pastor."

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has declined the request that himself and eight other Bishops inquire whether any bishop has taught doctrines contrary to the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the ground that he does not desire the office of hunter of heresy among his brethren.

At the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Episcopal, said "that he abhored creeds, and should persistently resist their introduction at the coming meeting. He believed in a great, noble, catholic Christianity. He did not believe in Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism. It did not make a particle of difference whether a Christian was immersed all over or dipped in up to his knees. He was an Episcopalian because he was born one, and, having never met with anything better outside of it, he had never deserted it. He loved boundless liberty for Christians. He wanted freedom to say what he pleased. He believed that it made no difference about creeds when Christians die. If a soul loves Jesus, Jesus loves that soul."

The Presbyterian churches of Chicago have formed a league "for the more effective promotion of city evangelization," with an executive committee for "united, systematic and aggressive effort."

Beecher has rendered the following opinion, it is stated, and, with some, there is no appeal: A Congregationalist is a dry Baptist, and a Baptist a wet Congregationalist.

There is a small church of Christian Israelites in New York, who have maintained regular worship for more than twenty years. They believe that the twelve tribes of Israel now scattered on the earth are to be gathered together and brought to embrace Christianity. Their dress is like that of the Quakers, and their services are in English and German.

The Rev. John Scott, editor of the *Methodist Recorder and Sabbath School Recorder* at Springfield, Ohio, formerly of this city, has resigned those positions, to take effect on the 15th of next September. He returns to the ministry.

THE Somerset *Herald* says:

The *Commercial* not only encouraged but attempted to justify the Legislative bolt of last winter, whereby the regular nominee for State Treasurer was stricken down, and a ring composed of men known to be "openly and undisguisedly corrupt politicians" was placed in power, not only to the injury of the Republican party and the disgrace of the Commonwealth, but to the imminent danger of the coffers of the State.

OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Speech of Hon. J. S. Negley.

The bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, being under consideration in the House, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., Mr. Negley spoke in its support, and at great length. Our limited space confines us to the republication of only the salient points of his address. He said:

MR. SPEAKER: The national gravity of the measure under consideration may be realized by contemplating the fact that the decline of our merchant marine has actually arrested the attention of the entire civilized world, and the magnitude of the public interests involved imposes upon this Congress the imperative duty of seeking a solution of the causes and providing speedy and commensurate remedies of this calamity.

Although the subject has been ably discussed by the eloquent chairman of the committee, Mr. Lynch, I turn to it in obedience to the highest sense of duty devolving upon me as a representative.

I believe in the axiom, "Whatsoever commands the sea, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself.

I also believe and assert that a well-organized and efficient merchant marine is equally as essential to the political economy and safety of our national independence as the construction of railroads, canals, and other means of intercommunication.

You can go to the crowded quays of many of the commercial emporiums of the world without beholding the flag of our country at the masthead of a single vessel; and to give greater significance to this deplorable fact, I quote the following extract from a letter I have lately received from his Excellency, Blacque Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey:

"All that I can tell now for the interest of the maritime power of the United States is this strange fact, which is to be regretted in every respect, that among twenty thousand vessels belonging to all nations which during the last year appeared in the waters of the Bosphorus, only one has been under the flag of the American Union."

He referred to the rapid strides made by England and France within the last few years in the way of augmenting their commercial strength and wealth, and showed that unless powerful steam lines of our own across the Atlantic shall soon be established, those countries will be out of the reach of our competition. The speaker quoted from tables of the tonnage of merchant vessels of the United States during the twenty years ended June 20, 1869, to show that there was a time when our commercial marine was second to none in extent.

According to the official returns the decrease of tonnage in 1869, as compared with 1868, appears to be 207,117 tons.

It is very humiliating for me to find that in 1850, when we had nearly twenty millions less of population, and were greatly inferior in industrial facilities and resources than at present, we built nearly if not quite as many tons of American vessels as we have in 1869.

It is alarming to observe that since 1864 our tonnage is steadily decreasing, so that its decline in the single year from 1868 to 1869 reached the formidable figure of 200,000 tons.

* * * * * * *

That we should sustain only 19,000 American ships, carrying not quite seven millions of tons, and employing not more than two hundred thousand American sailors, in our foreign trade, while we actually hire 37,000 foreign vessels, carrying nearly eleven millions of tons, and supporting over four hundred thousand alien seamen, seems utterly incredible to me; and yet it is a stubborn fact; attested by official statistics.

Nor is this all; to-day there is not a single steamer running between the United States and Europe which wears the American colors; whereas there are twelve foreign lines, comprising one hundred and seventeen steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 268,437 tons.

* * * * * * *

From all these glaring facts it becomes manifest that it would be hazardous to hope and imprudent to expect from private enterprise alone a speedy and substantial improvements in our commercial conveyances and shipping facilities. Encouragement and substantial aid from the part of the Government are not only desirable but absolutely necessary. Yet it requires an accuate study and clear observation of the present currents of trade and avenues of profitable commerce to grant such legislative assistance as will meet the emergencies of the times.

By the policy of liberal subsidies, the steam marine of England has increased 417 per cent.; that of France 613 per cent.; and that of Austria 637 per cent., during the past twenty years, while our steam marine, in consequence of our adverse to policy, has increased only 210 per cent. during the same period.

* * * * * * *

The highest public, social and political considerations are at stake, and I cannot but think that this Government is ready to perform its part in the patriotic work of establishing the supremacy of our flag on the sea, and of recovering all our just commercial advantages.

Animated by this spirit and urged by these views, Mr. Speaker, I advocate prompt and liberal legislative action on the part of the Government and the States in favor of any and all enterprises which tend to revive our ship-building, especially the construction of large ocean steamers, which lead to an early enlargement of our commerce and naval authority.

Now is our time for action!

It would be unwise, however, to enter upon the arena of competition on a point where the forces of our rivals are the strongest; where our hope for success would be the weakest, and our sacrifices and struggles at the beginning of the race the heaviest.

The novelty of the Suez canal has not yet given the European commercial lords time to concentrate their squadrons in that direction. No permanent markets of specific staples have yet been established, and especially the direct route between the Mediterranean and our ports is as yet free. This is the field upon which we can win.

* * * * * * *

The value of our imports and exports from and to countries contiguous to the new route exceeded in 1868 and 1869 one-tenth of our entire commerce, and this value will more than tripple itself if we establish a powerful line of first-class steamers plying between the Mediterranean and Eastern markets and our ports.

At present there is but one feeble direct foreign line of twelve small steamers between Gibraltar and New York, and yet those boats, of only twelve hundred and fifty tons each, import weekly thirty-six thousand boxes of lemons and oranges besides other freight, and they have even begun to carry immigrants to America.

The general realization of our naval weakness, of the diminution of our merchant marine, and of the humiliating displacement of our flag, has caused the introduction of several legislative propositions for the consideration of this Congress, and valuable suggestions may be found in most of them, and in all there is a cognate appeal for immediate and substantial aid from Government.

I cheerfully admit that the bills presented by the committee, with others contemplating money subsidies, contain some wise provisions, and have been ably advocated; yet I am constrained to oppose any method calculated to deplete the national treasury by the immense sums required by annual money subsidies. It is clearly the duty of Congress, as it has been the policy of the Administration, to reduce expenditures, and abolish, as rapidly as found consistent with the public interest, all war taxes and imposts.

Let the subsidies be paid in wild land under a system which prevents abuses by speculation and monopoly. Such regulations as are provided in the bill "to encourage the establishment of a line of steamships under the flag of the Union, for the conveyance of mails between the United States to European ports and ports of India and China, and reducing the rates of ocean postage, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States of the Union," will develop the resources of unproductive Territories. Under this plan the government will be enriched and strengthened, the advantages and proceeds of these land sales will be equitably divided between the producer and consumer, between the North and the South, between the marts of trade and the wilderness. In this manner the Government will build up a grand enterprise upon a permanent basis, and in a much more economical way than by annual cash appropriations. It is about time that the older States realize a share of the advantages growing out of the necessary disposal of the public domain, and the plan indicated in the bill referred to will effectually do this, and can be carried into effect without delay, without the expenditure of a single dollar, beyond that contributed now to the foreign mail service.

He then enumerated a long list of imports which would be added to our carrying trade and of exports that would be multiplied by the establishment of the proposed lines.

In reference to our cotton exports and the subject of immigration, he said the entire demand of cotton all over the world amounts now to over six and a half millions of bales per annum, and the aggregate supply scarcely reaches six millions. This inadequacy of product has been caused by the short-comings of the Indian and Egyptian article in quantity and quality, and it is but natural that we should supply the deficit by our next crop. Our capacity for doing this is more than ample; we could, if necessary, raise the entire six millions of bales, and our crops would still be remunerative, even if such production would reduce the price of this staple to ante-war figures of eleven and ten cents per pound, provided we could multiply our laboring forces by immigration. And here I may consistently introduce the next important feature contemplated in the provisions of the bill proposing to charter the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Now the ten millions added to our population within the last fifty years have accelerated the expansion of American civilization and power, and have helped to realize the grandest conceptions of those who commenced the structure of our republic, does not need any demonstration. They have anticipated the natural growth of our population, and have risen higher than forty years, and only the southern section of our vast country, on account of her previous system of labor, has derived no commensurate advantage from this influx. There is no more forced and unrewarded industry in the South now to compete with, or rather exclude, independent labor; still there is as yet but a small current of immigration flowing toward the boundless natural advantages of the Southern States.

* * * * * * *

It is contemplated in the bill, which invites your attention and approval Mr. Speaker, that the ships of the proposed line shall be constructed, according to models dictated by the Navy Department, from materials exclusively the production of the United States; that they shall be built in American ship yards and machine shops, and that they shall be adaptable alike for cheap conveyance of passengers, merchandise, and mails in peace, and for defense and aggressive measures in time of war or public danger.

It is further provided that all vessels of this line shall be framed of iron and propelled by steam.

The advantages of iron over wooden vessels consist in their greater rigidity, durability, buoyancy capacity, and strength, and numerically expressed amount to more than fifty per cent.

The cost of building iron vessels in the United States, because of the patronage bestowed upon England, exceeds according to reliable estimates, the ruling prices on the Clyde by about thirty-three per cent.

The Deleware river, near Chester and the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, would afford the most ample facilities for the construction of iron ship yards. All the material required could be found at or cheaply transported to these points, at the same time all needed accommodations for the workmen; or if other localities were found preferable then the iron plates and other metal parts could be made after approved models and shipped without waste and in required quantities from our great workshops to the ship-yards.

The English vessels are inferior to ours in quality of material and construction.

Recent experiments upon the comparative merits of American and English ship-plate have given the following results:

Average tensile strength of English specimen, 41,500 pounds per square inch.

Average tensile strength of American specimen, 45,272 pounds per square inch.

This difference in favor of American material amounts to fully nine per cent., and it is acknowledged that as soon as the revival of our ship-building and construction of iron propellers refurnishes our shops with an ample supply of tools and machinery, the advantage of labor skilled in routine will be so great that our expenses will be reduced by another seven per cent.

On account of these and other additional causes, I do not hesitate to assert that iron vessels can be built on the Delaware even now at not over five per cent. more than in Europe, and that our ship-builders and iron manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other favorable locations will become willing and, I doubt not, successful competitors with those on the Clyde, Tyne, Mersey, or Thames.

In addition to these advantages, the immediate construction of the contemplated line will substantially and economically augment our naval power.

It is no secret what services the Peninsular and Oriental Company has rendered to England in the Crimean war. This company possessed a fleet of fifty-seven steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 84,000 tons, and with these means she conveyed 60,000 men, 20,000 officers, and 12,000 horses, besides artillery carriages and other war material, with ease and dispatch to the seat of war.

In the Indian mutiny she has rendered equally important services.

It is also a historical fact of the highest importance what was done by the Cunard line in the impudent "Trent affair." Her steamers were in readiness almost at a day's notice to carry 10,000 men to Canada against our Republic.

We know, also, what services our merchant marine has done in our late war. What would we have done without its magnificent transports? How could we have enforced our blockade without the aid of our armed merchantmen.

It is scarcely possible, Mr. Speaker, that any bill introduced in this House can commend itself by more sound features of political economy and statesmanship than that now under consideration.

I am aware there are opponents to it; some advocate the equipment of our merchant navy on the Clyde, others discontenance subsidies in any shape, and again others sneer at any pioneer movement of industry or commerce. Such men resemble in intelligence and foresight those custom-house officers in Liverpool, who, in 1784, seized the first shipment of American cotton under the belief that the cotton could not be grown except in British West India, or their private interests are so linked with the present prerogatives of the English flag that they are blinded against our public benefit.

I am supported, however, in my views and advocacy of subsidies in favor of the speedy establishment of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, not only by legions of our own citizens of all sections and vocations in life, but also by the sympathy and incitement of all nations directly or indirectly interested in the Mediterranean trade—*England alone excepted*.

He introduced letters from distinguished representatives of several commercial powers, highly commending and advising the establishment of the lines in question. He then continued:

Letters from the first commercial houses of Lisbon, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Brindisi, Trieste, Constantinople, Port Said, Alexandria, and Algiers, have been received by the company of this steamship line, and leading journals of Europe advocate the enterprise.

The Swiss Government is so anxious for the achievement of a line of steamers from this country to Genoa, that she has offered $20,000 as contribution for the transportation of her mails.

Egypt has volunteered either to take stock in the company or to give a direct subsidy.

Greece would, in similar manner, contribute toward organizing a direct and continuous intercourse by steam with our country.

Other countries will use still greater efforts to make this important enterprise a complete success; in fact, the combined interest manifested justifies the expectation that this American line not only will be lucrative and highly beneficial, but that it will be the powerful vanguard of similar American ventures on every sea.

* * * * * * *

When consummated, this work will become unquestionably a sublime element of onward progress, indicating the genius of the energized millions of free men, who, under the inspirations of Christianity and peace, are in this liberal epoch entering upon a career of material development which aggregates the sum of individual successes in majestic forms of enterprises unparalleled in the history of the world.

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mattreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Tough then not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and alterative roots, herbs, extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a wonderful ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, indeed there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. my10:w7s

WELCOME HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.
Farmers, look to your interest and buy none but the Welcome Steel Tooth Wheel Rake. It is the simplest in its construction and best in use; examine it before you buy any other; sold as low as the common rakes and can be worked by a child 7 or 8 years old; it is self-operating. The horse does nearly all the work and it can be run backward without danger to rake or driver, an advantage in no other rake. Manufactured in Columbiana, Ohio, and sold there, wholesale or retail, or at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Novelties IN
LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.
Misses' and Children's Hats.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Ribbons and Flowers.
KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' Fancy Bows.
Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Ladies' and Misses Fancy Hose.
Men's and Boys' Cotton Socks.
Men's Summer Underwear.
Men's Fancy Bows and Neck Ties.
LINEN SHIRT FRONTS,
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents. Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh12
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w36
SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light, without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks' office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel.
ap15:57TH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.
NEW SUMMER SHAWLS,
Black Silk Basques,
BLACK SILK SACQUES.
Silk Poplin Dresses,
CHENE MIXED WASH POPLINS
Alpaca Poplins,
ALL COLORS.
At 25c., Double Width Poplins—very cheap.
At 6¼c., Good Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 37½c., 50c. and 62½c. Black Alpacas—very great bargains.
At 12½c., New Style Delaines.
At 22c., yard-wide Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—extra good.
At 12½c., Heavy Sheeting.
At 12½c., Kentucky Jeans—a dogded bargain.
LACE CURTAINS,
Striped and Figured
CURTAIN DAMASKS.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
TABLE LINENS,
AT
Very Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
Genuine Preparations
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, LONDON.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potasia, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.
P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of Mineral Waters, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Asafœtida, Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
fe12:sTTH
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBITT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN. H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders left at Mariner avenue, from Spring street to Hill street, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, May 20th, 1870.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
my10 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.
CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 12th, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all holders of Overdue Municipal Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, to forward them to this office for Payment. No interest will be allowed on such Bonds after July 1st, 1870.
By order of the Finance Committee.
my12 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.
GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO., QUEENSWARE, FINE FRENCH. China and Glass. SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY. The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices. R. E. BREED & CO., R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.
REYNOLDS STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND Queensware.
☞ The largest assortment at New York prices.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

myl6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 13, 1870.

The excitement in the gold and stock market seems to be on the wane. Gold, which was strong yesterday at 115 to 115⅛ has sold down to-day to 114⅞, reacting, however, to 114⅞; the average quotations were 115⅛. Under a continued export demand and a falling off in the specie reserve of the banks of France and England higher prices for gold may be looked for, but the speculative mania that carried the premium up five and ten per cent. has lost its power in the gold room, and outsiders care little for a slight advance so long as the value of merchandise is not materially changed.

Government bonds were dull and heavy to-day, with an average decline of ¼ per cent and a downward tendency.

Stocks are stronger and in some instances higher. All the speculative stocks are keeping their own, whilst Reading advanced to 104.

Money easy at 7 to 9 per cent. Business dull.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114⅞	American	
Silver	108	Western Union	
1881 Bonds	116¾	N. Y. Central	100⅞
5-20 Bonds 1862	113⅝	Reading	104
5-20 Bonds 1864	113⅝	P. Ft. W. & C	94½
5-20 Bonds 1865	113⅛	Ohio & Miss	29¾
Consols 1865	93⅛	Mich. Southern	90½
5-20 Bonds 1867	114¼	Cleveland & P	100⅝
5-20 Bonds 1868	114	C. R. I. & P	124
10-40	108	Chicago & N. W	89½
Adams Express	66¾	C. & N. W. Pref.	90½
Merchants U. Ex.	42⅝	Erie.	

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.62	5.74
Paris Exchange per franc	5.22½	5.21
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	78	84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47¾	48¾
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	92	93
Union P. R. R. Bonds	86	86

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114¼
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	114¼
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	113⅞	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	8⅝	Cy. Pacifics	85⅜

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 13, 1870.

The money market is easy at 4@5 on call. All the markets are depressed by sensational reports regarding the Funding Bill. Sterling firmer at 109¾@109¾. Gold lower, closing steady; opened at 115¼, touched 114¾ and closed at 114¾. Carrying rates are 5@6 per cent., the latter being the last rate paid. Clearances $50,000,000.

Governments lower and closed firm; coupons of '81, 16¼@17; do '62, 12a12¼; no 5s, 11⅝a11¾; do '65, 11¾@11¾; do '65 new, 11¾@11¾; do '67, 14¼a14½; do '68, 14¼a14½; 10-49s, 88¾. Currency 6s, 123¼a124.

State bonds unsettled; Missouri, 93; old Tennessee, 60¾; new, 56¾; old North Carolina, 48¾; new, 38.

The Railway market is unsettled, with frequent fluctuations. At the close a steadier feeling prevailed, and a general recovery. Reading led the upward turn, and touched 104¾, about the highest price since the bull movement was inaugurated. The latest transactions in Lake Shore and Northwestern preferred were at the highest figures of the day. The balance of the list was nearly up to yesterday's closing. Old and large sellers of the past few days were free buyers. Miscellaneous list is firm; Western Union Telegraph weaker than other shares. Express stocks dull and heavy.

Canton, 59¾; Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 33½; Quicksilver, 10; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 18; Adams Express, 66; Wells, 84½; American, 42; United States, 45¾; Patific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 101; Scrip, 97; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 50; Hudson, 145½; do preferred, 145; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 125; Lake Shore, 99; Illinois Central, 141; Pittsburg, 106; Northwestern, 89¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island 121¾; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 66¾; do preferred, 91¾; Wabash, 36¾; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 34½; do preferred, 65; C. C. A., 113¾; do preferred, 114½; O. & M., 35¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Copper Falls, 3; Franklin, 2¾; Hecla, 38, Quincy 85.

Sub-treasury balance: Gold $77,960,877; Currency $3,254,761. General balance $83,219,658.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 13, 1870.

The iron trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, and the indications at present are not very favorable for any immediate improvement. Metal is just about as slow as ever, notwithstanding, it is generally regarded as being low, and there are those who are impressed with the belief that it will not go much lower, as it is now being sold at about cost; quite a number of furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning districts, it is said, have gone out of blast, and others contemplate doing likewise. If this is correct, there will probably be a reaction soon, as with diminished receipts and reduced stocks, a stronger feeling would ensure, and with a firmer market, buyers generally would be disposed to stock up, in order to anticipate an advance. The feeling continues to gain strength that there will be no change made by the present Congress in the duty on metal.

The annexed article on the iron trade, is from a gentleman of much ability and is engaged in the business here, and he understands the situation fully:

"The market for pig metal, iron and nails is in an unsettled condition, and it now looks as if pig metal would decline to $30 per ton, iron to cents, and nails to $4, indeed the consumers of the raw material claim that at present rates for iron and nails, pigs should rule at $36. The furnacemen having made their contracts for ore at high rates and find that it will be impossible for them to make pigs much under present rates, although it appears strange that Anthracite furnaces, nearly all old style, making only from 14 to 20 tons of metal per day, can pay the high railroad freights over the mountains and compete with our more modern western furnaces, using the rich Lake Superior and Iron Mountain ores, and making from 30 to 50 ton of iron per day. They manage somehow or other to do it, and really, as our market report will show, have undersold and controlled the market during the last sixty days.

"Our mills have run this season well up to their capacity, and our manufacturers have regained most of the trade lost during the "stops" and "strikes" of 1867. The steady gradual decline in both raw and finished iron has robbed our manufacturers of about all their profits, the reduction in the cost of hand—necessarily very heavy—fully equaling the legitimate increase in manufacturing. However, with reduced raw material, and lower prices for labor, which the reduced prices of all values will naturally involve, the business will become safer and fluctuations less frequent.

"The shipments of iron east which this time a year ago aggregated two to four thousand tons per month, have dwindled down to nearly nothing. The decline in gold (the iron men's accidental tariff) and the threatened reduction in the tariff preventing importers and eastern manufacturers from placing orders here; indeed all the orders we hear of from the east are for few odd lots of tank and sheet iron to pattern.

"The orders from all sections during the last week have been light, and as stocks of iron and nails are large and well assorted, we are led to expect that unless the demand and prices improve our mills will nearly all stop at the first approach of hot weather.

ANTHRACITE.	
40 tons No. 1 Foundry	$36.00 5 mos
50 " No. 1 Extra Foundry	36.50 4 mos
50 " No. 2 "	34.50 4 mos
50 " No. 2 do	34.50 4 mos
50 " No. 2 Extra Foundry	35.00 4 mos
30 " Extra Gray Forge	31.50 4 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry	36.00 cash
50 " No. 2 Foundry	36.00 4 mos
10 " No. 1 Foundry	36.00 4 mos
50 " Red Short	33.00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.	
100 tons Medium Gray Forge	$31.00 4 mos
100 " " "	32.00 6 mos
50 " " "	33.00 6 mos
150 " Close Gray Forge	32.00 6 mos
100 " Medium to arrive	32.00 4 mos
60 " Foundry mixed with Native ore	35.00 5 mos
50 " Medium Forge mixed with Native ore	32.00 4 mos
50 " Medium Forge mixed with Native ore	33.00 6 mos
50 " Medium Forge mixed with Native ore	33.00 6 mos
30 " Medium Forge mixed with Native ore	33.00 4 mos
50 " Medium Forge mixed with Native ore	33.00 6 mos
100 " Medium Forge to arrive	33.00 6 mos
CHARCOAL.	
14 tons Extra Forge	$46.00 4 mos
30 " "	47.00 4 mos
31 " "	47.00 4 mos
14 " "	45.00 4 mos

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 13, 1870.

The grain markets are now being watched with considerable interest all over the country, and it is singular that notwithstanding the prospects for the coming crop could not be better and the stocks large, prices are stronger and higher than they have been at any time this year. In reference to wheat the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says:

"There is apparently a very strong bull combination here, and prices have mounted rapidly upwards under their manipulations, while Eastern markets have moved upward in sympathy. The grounds of confidence are not only the anticipated light yield of wheat in California, but the fact that, notwithstanding the large shipments from Chicago and Milwaukee this spring, there is scarcely a two weeks' supply in New York, and considerably less than a million bushels in Buffalo. The wonder is where it is all going to, and the wonder can only be explained by remembering that the people let it along severely during the decline last autumn, and hence were obliged to take back what they could after prices had ceased to go down, while probably 25 per cent of our crop has been consumed in usual ways, taking the place of other grain which was relatively high priced. The large proportion of the lower grades has been kept down in this way within comfortable limits. Then it is remembered that, although our crop of 1869 is confessedly of poorer quality than the average, yet much of the European wheat is even worse. These things have been enough for a strong upward movement, to say nothing of the reduction in the cost of shipment. But there are those who remember that Liverpool has not correspondingly advanced with the Chicago market, and believe that the improvement here has been so rapid that its reaction must come soon, though a drop to the seventies is not probable. These are selling short quietly, and profess to expect a heavy tumble within a few days.

ASHES—Firmer in the east but unchanged here. Common Soda, 4; refined, 4¼; Pearls, 9¼; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—The demand is fair and fully equal to the supply, while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Continues very dull and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. There is almost enough coming in from the adjacent country to supply the demand, and, as might be expected, commission butter is hard to sell at any price, as it is not wanted. We continue to quote at 20 to 25 for fair to choice roll.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are nominal at $1.50@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged, 13@16 cts. per pound.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Goshen at 16@16½; and New York Goshen at 17@18. New Western Reserve, is quoted at 12@14 cts.

CARBON OIL—Is easier and a shade lower, standard brands being quoted at 23½@24c. As is always the case at this season of the year, the jobbing demand is very light.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Demand rather better, particularly for the better grades. Apples, 66@7c, Peaches, 55@8 for quarters and 8@9 for halves, as to quality. Blackberries, 13@14c.

EGGS—The demand is moderate and with only moderate receipts the market is firmer, but He is still regarded as the ruling price, which is hard to effect sales at anything over this quotation.

FLOUR—The market is firm with a steady local demand, but the arrivals are increasing and the supply is fully up to the home trade. We continue to quote western flours, in store at $5.25@5.50 for spring wheat; $5.75@6 for winter wheat, and $7@7½ for fancy brands.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for wheat, and with a continued light offerings, prices are strong. Sales of No. 1 Red at $1.20@1.20 for red, and $1.25@1.30 for white, as to quality. Oats stronger under the influence of the advices from the east, and prices are tending upward. We can report sales of 8 car loads, to go to Philadelphia, at 52@53. Corn, also, is stronger, and we quote at 80@85 for shelled, looking up; sale 1 car shelled at 92; car may be quoted at 88@88, and shelled at 90@95. There is a fair inquiry for rye, and prices firm. Barley demand is by no means brisk, and prices remain unchanged; 90@$1. Barley is quiet; but little offering nor much wanted; we continue to quote at 85@90 for fair to prime spring.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything new or important. Sugars are easier; it seems impossible to get prices low to stay. Several times, within the past two or three weeks, refined sugars have been advanced a half cent, and in each instance the advance be maintained—the stocks are too large. Coffees, also, are easier, in fact lower, and Rio, Laguayra and New Orleans molasses steady but unchanged.

HAY—Continues very dull and baled may be quoted, on wagon, at $16@17.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1.30@1.35, and No. 2, 90.

POTATOES—Continue very dull and holders are anxious to realize. We continue to quote Peach Blows at 35@40c.

PROVISIONS—Demand moderate but prices remain unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 12½@13c; Sugar Cured do, 14¼@14¾; Ribbed Sides, 16¾; Short Rib, 17¾Clear, 18¾; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 18@19c; Canvassed do, 19¾@19¾. Lard, in tierces, 17¾@17¾; in kegs, 18¾@18¾. Mess Pork, $30@31.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or Timothy. Seeds as the season is virtually over. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $2.15, and a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 13, 1870.

The market was weak and dull to-day, and compared with yesterday, refined is lower, while crude is without change. The violent fluctuations in prices, within the past few days, is calculated to unsettle business and retard operations, and until confidence has been somewhat restored, it is not likely that there will be any improvement.

CRUDE.

Sales in lots of 1,000 bbls seller June at 12, and 2,000 seller July at 12¾. Seller last half year, quoted at 12½; and buyer all year at 14¾.

REFINED.

Sales of 3,500 bbl. for May at 27½@27¾, and late in the day it was reported as having sold down to 26¾. July to December 500 each, sold at 28. August to December is said to have been sold at 28. Jan. to December quoted at 27¾@28; buyer all year at 30@30½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Commercial Oil Works 480, on account T. Hackett; J. Wilkins 80, on account C. Funk; Peerless Oil Works 190, on account L. S. Duncan; Fisher Bro. 960, on account T. W. Young.

Total ..... 1,280 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, K. & Co., 951 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 563 bbls refined oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K. & Co. 46 bbls refined to W. G. Laird & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Ritter, 105 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Citizens Oil Co., 504 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 583 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 2,672 bbls

OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. R. LINE.

J. W. Alexander, 5,250 gallons to Bostwick & Telford, N. Y.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton less active and unchanged, with sales of 2,200 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour: Receipts 19,900 bbls; market less active and declining, with sales of 6,400 bbls at $4.95@5.15 for super State and western, $5.20@5.50 for extra State, $4.90@6 for extra western, $5.70@6.50 for white wheat western extra, $6.25@6.75 for round hoop Ohio, $6.50@6.80 for trade brands do, $5.75@6 for common to good St. Louis, $6.10@8.25 for good to choice. Rye flour quite firm, with sales of 300 bbls at $4.50@5.25. Corn meal in fair demand with sales 500 bbls Brandywine at $5.75. Wheat heavy; sales 300 western, free, at $1.10@1.10½, closing dull at inside prices. Rye $1.20 for red, and $1.25@1.30 for white, as to quality. Oats stronger under the influence of the advices from Europe, and prices are tending upward. We can report sales of 8 car loads, to go to Philadelphia, at 52@53. Corn, also, is stronger, and we quote at 80@85 for shelled, looking up; sale 1 car shelled at 92; car may be quoted at 88@88, and shelled at 90@95. There is a fair inquiry for rye, and prices firm. Barley demand is by no means brisk, and prices remain unchanged; 90@$1. Barley is quiet; but little offering nor much wanted; we continue to quote at 85@90 for fair to prime spring.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Amusements.—See third page of to-day's paper.

Read the advertisement of Messrs. J. L. Reed & Son, an our first page.

The Allegheny Firemen propose to turn out in the "Decoration Day" parade.

For Saturday's Eastern markets and financial reports, see the *Sunday Dispatch*.

The Ladies should get the *Sunday Dispatch*. They will find much in it to interest and amuse them.

The Procession on "Decoration Day," it is thought, will be one of the largest ever seen in the county.

Perry Palmer, a veteran drunk, was furnished with a free pass to jail by Mayor Callow yesterday.

It is probable a regiment will soon be formed of various companies of Duquesne Grays. They are all filling up rapidly.

Completed.—The new Quarter Sessions Court room is about completed, and will be ready for occupancy at the next term of the Court.

Send in your advertisements to-day for the *Sunday Dispatch*. Only room for a few more. Terms—a dollar a square for each insertion.

The citizens of Sewickley will meet to-night in the M. E. Church to make arrangements for the celebration of "Decoration Day."

Justice Kline, of Sharpsburgh, yesterday committed Lambert Shuman to jail for ten days, for unseemly conduct in the streets of the borough.

The choicest stock of hosiery and gloves to be found in this city is at the New Stand Stocking Store of John Degleman & Co., No. 30 Fifth avenue.

The Sunday Dispatch, with new type, pure white paper, and full of interesting matter, will appear to-morrow. Don't fail to get a copy.

Ten Days.—Justice Heisel yesterday committed John and Mary Rode to jail for ten days each for disorderly conduct, on oath of Louisa Hover.

A fine assortment of silver and silver plated ware is offered in the line at W. A. Duncan's jewelry house, No. 56 Fifth avenue. Prices very reasonable.

Sixty Days.—John Davis, was before Justice Heisel of East Birmingham, yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy, and was committed to the work house for sixty days.

W. G. Dunscath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has on hand an excellent assortment of ladies' gold watches and chains, and jewelry, which he offers at very reasonable prices.

Bock Beer had two representatives before Mayor Callow yesterday morning. They returned from the official presence sadder and poorer men—by five dollars each.

The University Cadets is the title of a new military organization composed of the students at the Western University, and numbering about seventy-five on the roll.

Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 has been located for the present on Liberty street by the Commissioners, the incendiaries in that neighborhood necessitating such action.

Robert McDonald yesterday prevailed upon Alderman Butler to issue a warrant for the arrest of John Smith, for stealing twenty-five dollars from his house on Fulton street.

The Republican Executive Committee meets to-day at three o'clock, to determine the time of holding the primary elections, and to be a full attendance of the Committee.

Dr. Jackson addressed the Duquesne Greys, Co. D, in the Second Ward Engine House, on Thursday night, upon the question of the hour. The literary effort was in the Doctor's usual style.

The Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph was tested yesterday by the Engine Committee. With the exception of two or three boxes which were out of order it worked satisfactorily.

The Sunday Dispatch, the first number of which will appear to-morrow, will be a handy paper, and agents should send in their orders for it at once.

Engagement Rings, gold headed canes, and United States and Masonic pins, watches, and general jewelry, can be purchased at W. G. Dunseath's old established jewelry house, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

Call at the new stand stocking store, No. 30 Fifth avenue, for all styles of hosiery, gloves and general furnishing goods for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Prices reasonable, and the stock all new, fresh and desirable.

Disorderly House.—John Puff, alleges that Mrs. Hover, who resides on Meadow street, keeps a disorderly house. He made oath to the fact before Justice Heisel, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Last evening the sub-committee having the matter in charge met at Lyceum Hall and received the plans for the proposed new Fifth avenue market house. The plans will have to come before Councils for approval.

Arm Broken.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Ellen Montgomery, sixty-seven years of age, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, corner Crawford and Wylie streets, and broke her right arm above the elbow. Drs. Donnelly and McNary rendered medical assistance.

Slight Fire.—About eleven o'clock yesterday a slight fire occurred in the roof of a tenant house on Second avenue, in "Pipetown." An alarm was rung from box 28, and the Fire department responded. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Relief of the Poor.—During the month of April Secretary McConnigle, of the Board of Poor Directors, expended $204.76 in relief of those who receive regular assistance and $30 to travelers, helping them on their way. Hardly a day passes but his office is not visited by some unfortunate.

Moving.—The work in the Prothonotary's new office has so far progressed that the records are nearly for occupancy, and the work of moving has already partially commenced. The old office is in a state of chaos and confusion. The records are all piled promiscuously, and as yet it is almost an endless job to find anything.

Ann McDonald last evening appeared before Mayor Callow and made certain statements compiled from her diary of the month of July last, which caused the magistrate to issue a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Reed, charging him with fornication and bastardy. The parties reside in the Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Alderman McMaster's yesterday dispatched officer Blondin to Mifflin township, opposite McKeesport, to arrest Patrick and Catherine Whalen. The Whalens had been threatening to hang Mary Ware, who occupies a portion of the house with them, and Mary objected in the form of an information for surety of the peace.

Larceny.—Wednesday afternoon, during the absence of the family from the house of Mr. Herman Wayne, of East Birmingham, was entered and clothing to the value of fifty dollars stolen. Mary Ware made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging Louisa Wagner with the theft. A warrant was issued.

Wanted.—Two hundred newsboys to sell the *Sunday Dispatch*. Come and get them, boys, and get down your names. Will be ready for delivery by one o'clock to-morrow morning.

Housekeepers should look at those exquisite tea sets, just manufactured from new designs and in store, at No. 75 Liberty street. They are from the centre of the manufacturing country, and for elegance in finish and durability are unexcelled. Messrs. Kier & Co. have taken especial pains with this assortment, and challenge competition without fear of failure.

Jumped.—Albert Richey feels aggrieved that among his boarders he had one of the skipping character. Lewis Utterweiller, whom he charges with having disappeared without the formality of paying the customary board bill—$23. To relieve Albert's distress, Alderman Koenig has issued a summons citing Lewis to appear before him and answer a charge of false pretence.

Demolished.—Yesterday Philip Forschner made information before Alderman Taylor charging Frank Askill and Robert Bell with throwing his butcher wagon over an embankment at Braddock's Refreshment House, and completely demolishing it. Askill proved before the Alderman he was not present at the time indicated, and was accordingly discharged. Bell was held for a hearing.

Festive Boys.—Among the urchins in the Twenty-third ward are John Boyle and William Fuller, who occasionally vary their juvenile sports by throwing stones at a gentleman, Henry Thomson, of that locality. Thomson resented their displeasure, at least so Henry stated yesterday to Alderman Taylor, who was thereupon induced to forcibly bind the lads over to keep the peace.

Foresight.—Thomas Shortall alleges he took a drink in John Devlin's saloon, on Liberty, yesterday, and laid down twenty-five cents in payment, all of which Devlin kept, stating that he would credit him (Shortall) with the excess in advance for future drinks. Shortall had Devlin brought before Alderman Taylor on a charge of larceny, but the officer, on learning the facts, dismissed the frivolous case.

Mr. John Megraw, No. 45 Ninth street, deals wholesale and retail in tobacco, snuff, cigars and all articles in that trade. Country merchants will find it an advantage to deal with him. His stock is fresh, and very large, and terms cannot be excelled. All lovers of the weed should patronize Megraw. He can appreciate their wants, and can supply them immediately with the best article manufactured.

The Sunday Dispatch will contain the latest telegrams from all parts of the world, and specials from all important points up to the hour of going to press.

Four Months.—Hugh Madison, an account of whose doings we published yesterday, has been provided with lodgings at the work house for the space of four months. Pity if the county could not have been for ever, Madison without sustaining any loss whatever. Maggie Wilson, the girl he is charged to have abused, appeared at the Mayor's office and made inf[illegible] charging Madison with assault and battery.

Not Coming.—The parties whom we announced a day or two since had been arrested in Cincinnati, and would be brought back to this city are, it appears, not coming. The one for whom the officers had a requisition except for whom the officer who had him in custody left the city before the Pittsburgh officers arrived there, and Johnny Robinson was taken before the Court yesterday morning on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged.

John Fowler paid ten dollars to Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday, for cutting capers in the stables of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, Thursday night, while intoxicated. He hadn't the money at first, but didn't like the workhouse, and persuaded an officer to accompany him to a pawnbroker's, where he "pinioned the wind" by pledging his coat and vest. Liberty is precious.

Malice.—Louisa Wrenley stated at Alderman Baxter's yesterday that Justinia Dietsch had exhibited a malicious feeling toward her by emptying a bucket of dirty water upon her from a second story window. The parties live side neighbors in the Third ward, Allegheny, and Louisa was passing through an alley between their houses, which has been a cause of dispute for some time. The magistrate instructed officer Shaffer to escort the irate dame to his office, where the matter will be inquired into.

A Soldier in Trouble.—There is a soldier at the arsenal who is likely to get into trouble. Yesterday two storekeepers in Lawrenceville made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols against him for false pretense. They allege he procured $30 worth of cigars and other articles—$10 from each—by representing he had an amount of back pay due him, which was subsequently discovered. He was, it is said, arrested, but failed to appear, and will be brought before the Deputy Mayor, to-day, on a requisition to answer the charge.

Singular Fatal Accident.—Mr. Samuel Dean, residing near Baden, Beaver county, met with a singular accident on Thursday evening, which resulted in his death. He was about to adjust a circular saw, when a large splinter from the wood which was being sawed flew off and struck him in the left eye, penetrating the skull. It could only be removed by the united efforts of two men. Medical attendance was immediately had, but notwithstanding all efforts the victim after much suffering expired yesterday morning.

With the letter H the first volume Zell's *Encyclopedia* was completed. We have already spoken frequently of the varied excellencies of this work, which, with its brevity, comprehensiveness, accuracy and lucid explanations, forms one of the most valuable recent contributions to the literature of reference. We find upon looking over this completed first volume, that there is much more in it worthy of admiration and praise than we had any previous idea of, and, taking this as a sample, we think we may expect equally great things from the remainder of the book.

The Semi-Annual Convention of the American Christian Missionary Society will be held in the First Christian Church, corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, commencing next Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Delegates are expected from all parts of the country. The Pittsburgh brethren are expected to deliver addresses; Prof. Robert Richardson, Bethany, W. Va., Rev. J. S. Lamar, of Georgia; Dr. J. W. Burbee, of Mississippi, and others.

The above named Society for the spread of the Gospel is under the control of the Disciples, the Reformers and the Campbellites, and will be transacted during the day, and in the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday public addresses will be delivered.

Fire Last Night.

Last night, about half past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a shed attached to Smith's National Foundry, Twenty-third street. The building contained a quantity of wood, but otherwise was not of much account. The alarm struck from box 62 brought out the engines of the Third District, and they prevented the spread of the flames, although the shed and contents were destroyed. The loss will amount to about $800, $1,000, upon which there is a full insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Prospective Parricide.

Alderman McMasters yesterday received the information of Dennis McCafferty, an old man from Temperanceville, against his son, Robert McCafferty. Dennis says the family lived peaceably together until a few days ago, when his daughter was married and set up housekeeping. Since the departure of the family concluded to live with her and leave the old man alone in the world, and yesterday when he went to the married daughter's house, his son Robert drove him away and threatened to demolish him, if he ever returned. Deputy Constables Duffy, officer Blondin was armed with the necessary papers to secure the arrest of Robert.

Mortuary Report.

The following is a list of the interments in the city of Pittsburgh from May 2d to May 10th, as reported by J. Guy. McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

Still born, 3; Pneumonia, 3; Consumption, 6; Measles, 4; Intemperance, 1; Marasmess, 3; Scarlet Fever, 1; Whooping Cough, 2; Burns, 1; Catarrh Fever, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 2; Inflamation of the Brain, 1; Convulsions, 2; Congestion of Spinal Chord, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Compression of the Brain, 1. Total adults, 9; children, 25.

Of the adults there were under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 7; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1.

Males, 17; Females, 15; White, 31; Colored, 1. Total, 32.

Second Presbyterian Church.

The services in th's church, to-morrow, will be somewhat unusual. It is proposed to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the pastor, Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D. The services will be in the morning at 10½, in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. In the morning Rev. Joseph W. Blythe, a former pastor of this church, will be present and deliver an address, and in the afternoon will preach a sermon reviewing the past twenty-one years. In the afternoon and evening a number of distinguished clergymen will deliver addresses appropriate to the occasion. On Monday evening there will be a reunion of the present and former members of the congregation, in the lecture and Sabbath-school rooms. The church will be open at 6 o'clock, and the reception take place at 7½ o'clock.

Triple Funeral.

A funeral under the ordinary circumstances is a solemn sight and impresses upon the mind the fact that there is an end to all things mortal; but when attended with such unusual circumstances as to constitute the triple funeral of James Mooney, Matthias Wilhelm, Sr. and Matthias Wilhelm, Jr., the unfortunate men who were suffocated in a vault in East Birmingham on Wednesday, the sight is doubly impressive and solemn. It was a very unusual sight to see three hearses each bearing a corpse, in the funeral procession. The procession was one of the largest of its character that has been witnessed in this city for a number of years. The cortege was headed by a full brass band, a section of company A of the Duquesne Greys, followed and preceded by a hundred and one of Post 151, of the G. A. R. The hearses came next, and were followed by eighty-eight carriages and fifty-nine buggies.

A Deserter Comes Under.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock a very genteel and vigorous looking young man made his appearance at the Allegheny Mayor's office and delivered himself up as a deserter. He said he had enlisted in the United States navy seven years ago, and after undergoing "life on the ocean wave" until it became monotonous, concluded to drop it. He was decided to do duty on the Kearsarge, and deserted the vessel in January, 1867, while it lay in New York harbor. He had managed to keep out of the way, but at last wearied at the constant care to conceal himself, had concluded to go back. He gave his name as Charles Carr and said he had parents residing in the Sixth ward, Allegheny—a fact which was corroborated by several persons who recognized him. His three years' vacation was enough for him on land, and he seemed anxious to get back to the "briny deep." An officer escorted him out to the Arsenal where he was taken charge of by the Commandant who will await orders in the case from Washington.

St. James Church Fair, Temperanceville.

Will open on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The following valuable articles will be voted for.

For the most popular man, a splendid U. S. Watch Co. gold watch, with chronometer balance and beat and cold adjustment. The trade mark is Fredk. Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J. This fine watch is worth $225. Four candidates have entered the lists, and the contest promises to be lively.

For the lady who will receive the highest number of votes, a magnificent silver tea set. The friends of several ladies are exerting themselves on behalf of their respective favorites.

For the most amiable young lady, a beautiful gold cross and neck-chain, warranted fourteen karat gold.

The watch, silverware, &c., were purchased from W. A. Duncan, the jeweler, at his old stand, No. 56 Fifth avenue, which is a sufficient guarantee of their value and sterling qualities.

For the most popular saloon-keeper, a fine triple-plated silver ice-pitcher and salver.

Rev. F. L. Tobin, Pastor.
Temperanceville table, Miss Mary Cronin.
West Pittsburgh table, Miss Annie Ford.
Union Borough table, Miss Jennie Carlin.
Refreshment table, Mrs. Casberger and Miss Maggie Burns.

What of the Robbins Wood Preserving Process!

Some time in the past year it was given out that there was about to be established in Pittsburgh or Allegheny a branch of the Pennsylvania Wood Preserving Company. It was understood that Hon. John B. Parker, Frank Rahm and others had committed themselves to the enterprise, and we were shortly to have all needful facilities, here in our midst, for supplying and illustrating the new discovery. What has become of it? The gentlemen named do not usually put their hand to the plow and then look back. It cannot be for want of energy and means, nor do we think it can be from any distrust of the efficacy and great utility of the process, which appeared to proceed upon sound scientific principles and to infallably produce the desired results. There are a thousand uses to which wood is applied in which it would be of very great advantage to have it rendered unshrinkable, unexpandable and impervious to air or water, and not subject to decay from vicissitudes of atmosphere. All this was to be effected by the "Robbins Process," by means of an apparatus contrived for the purpose the wood is surrounded by hot vapors which at a certain temperature, expels from it all its sap and moisture, and fills the empty pores with the vaporized constituents of coal tar, among which carbolic acid or creasote of coal are known as powerful preservers of animal or vegetable organic matter. We understand that this process has found favor in the east, and that large establishments are successfully operated at Brooklyn and Boston. We learn of an application which would or should be equally successful in Pittsburgh. When shall we have it?

The Continental.

There is no better restaurant in the city than the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Post Office. Go when you will at any hour of the day and a meal fit for the dantiest appetite will be placed before you. The saloon is open from six in the morning until midnight, and is managed with such tact that no confusion is ever experienced in providing for the wants of customers. To-day a grand dinner will be set up comprising edibles, the mention of which would be to create an appetite. The best way to test the character of the establishment would be to drop in to-day and get a lunch or dinner. One visit will be enough to satisfy the most credulous that nowhere in the city can a more varied, healthful repast be had for the money.

THE PEOPLES' MONEY.

The City Treasurer and Councils at Loggerheads—An Interesting Financial Dilemma. What is to be done, and Where Does the Interest Belong?

For several days past a rumor has been current in the city to the effect that City Treasurer Cochran had refused to conform to the provisions of the recently adopted ordinance providing for the safe-keeping of the city moneys in banks approved by Councils, where interest might be obtained. The matter has sufficiently ripened for publication, inasmuch as the Treasurer openly announces that he will not deposit the money, and that he proposes to disregard the ordinance and contest the authority of Councils to impose such a regulation upon him. He has obtained legal assistance to sustain him in the court if need be, holding that he is advised that so long as Councils have not relieved his bondsmen from the obligations they have assumed that they have no authority to order the moneys to be kept at interest for the benefit of the city. This is high ground, and we not believe can be sustained. The ordinance of the city code, bearing especially on the question, reads:

"That the Treasurer shall give bond to the said city in such sum as the City Councils may, from time to time, direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and shall, before he enters upon said duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor of said city honestly to keep and account for all public moneys and property entrusted to his care; and if such Treasurer shall knowingly violate said oath or affirmation, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury. The said Treasurer shall keep the public money in such place and manner as the Councils shall direct, and shall verify his cash account at least once every month to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee of Councils; and upon the affidavit of a majority of said Councils, or the Finance Committee, that said Treasurer shall be forthwith suspended from office until further action of Councils; and the District Court of Allegheny county shall, on application based on such affidavit, forthwith order a judgment to be entered in said court in favor of said city, on the official bond of said Treasurer, for the amount of alleged defalcation; which said judgment shall be a lien upon all the real estate of the defendants therein, and a writ of *fieri facias* may be issued thereon, and the like proceedings had as upon other judgments."

It will be perceived from the foregoing that Councils have full authority to direct in what place and manner the funds shall be kept. In advertising for acceptable depositories and designating several such by regular sessions Councils virtually and legally relieved the Treasurer's bondsmen from all responsibility for any moneys deposited under such direction; and the defense set up is wholly unwarranted by the circumstances.

The stubborn attitude of the Treasurer to recognize the authority of Councils in the case has been a subject of consideration with the Finance Committee, and the members are understood to be determined not to allow some four hundred thousand dollars cash deposited to his own individual credit in banks and other places, to be used for the private benefit of the situation, especially as his said amounts to only one hundred thousand dollars. If he is wrong, he should have the matter into court, and while awaiting the slow process of litigation, can quietly pocket the accruing interest. It is to be hoped some way of getting out of the custody of the money in all things were going smoothly and no ordinance requiring the interest to go to the benefit of the city had place on the city code. Indeed, it so disposed, he could retain all the money and permit his bondsmen to escape the spread of the flames, although the shed and contents were destroyed. The loss will amount to about $800, $1,000, upon which there is a full insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY EXECUTIONS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, said county, on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

REED & THOMPSON and RAYNE & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Butler of, in and to the following described building and lot of ground, viz: all that certain one and one-half story frame dwelling house on Bates street, situated in the borough of Union, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, containing in front on Sarah street two hundred and twelve feet, more or less, and extending back, preserving the same width, one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, to land of C. Shaler, and being lots No's. 8, 9 and 10 in a plan of lots laid out by Wilkins Linhart, (see plan book vol. 3, page 145) upon which is erected a frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Butler and Eliza Butler at the suits The Union Planing Mills, Max. Schamberg and Frederick Kuffer.

ALSO,

JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James M. Hunter of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situated, lying and being in the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, late Pitt township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeast corner of the lot conveyed by John Herron to the Trustees of the Minersville Presbyterian Church; thence north ten and a half degrees east fifty-five feet along Allen street; thence north seventy-eight and one-quarter degrees west two hundred and eighty-two feet to Washington avenue; thence south twenty-six and a half degrees west fifty-five feet along said Washington avenue eighty feet to a post; thence south seventy-eight and a half degrees east three hundred and two feet to the place of beginning; being the same lot conveyed to the church aforesaid to the place of beginning; being the same which John Herron conveyed to Jas. M. Hunter by deed dated and recorded in Deed Book, vol. 245, p. 430, conveyed to said James M. Hunter; on which property is erected a one and a half story frame house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James M. Hunter at the suit of The Peoples Saving Bank.

ALSO,

M. HAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Rodney of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., beginning at a pin on the township road, running thence along the line of Thomas Rodney's land south eighty-one degree west thirty-four perches and thirty-six one-hundredths to the line of land of Susan Rodney; thence northerly along said Susan Rodney's line forty-four degrees east forty-four perches and thirty-two one-hundredths to the line of Henry Seger's land; running thence along H. Seger's land south one degree east forty-three perches, more or less, to the line of the heirs of Joseph Caskey's deceased; thence along the line of said Joseph Caskey's heirs south eighty-nine degrees west forty-three perches and seventy-two one-hundredths to the pin at the place of beginning; containing one acre and allowance, more or less; on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling; it being part of the same tract of land which Mary Rodney, James Rodney, Mary Rodney, Susan Rodney, and Robert Thomas Rodney, heirs of Jeremiah Rodney, deceased, conveyed by deed to the said James Rodney, by agreement of October 1st, 1853, recorded in volume 165, page 488, in the office for recording of deeds, &c., in and for said county, and being the same which descended to the said James Rodney, as one of the children and heirs of said Ezekiel Rodney, deceased.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Rodney, at the suit of Robert T. Rodney, for use of the Lincoln University, at Oxford, Chester county, Pa.

ALSO,

MILLER & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph B. McDonald of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situated in the Second ward of the city of Allegheny, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, and marked and numbered 20 in a plan of subdivision of Jos. Cooper estate, made by Thomas McClurg's heirs in 1856, and recorded in Plan Book, vol. 2, page 86, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the corner of Arthurs street and Penn alley; thence along Penn alley one hundred and ten feet to an alley fifteen feet wide; thence northwardly along said alley sixty feet to a point; thence westwardly along a line of said lot twenty-four feet; thence southerly in a line at right angles with said street or road one hundred and ten feet to Arthurs street; and thence westerly by the line of said alley twenty-four feet to the corner of lot No. 1 aforesaid, it being the same lot or piece of ground northwardly one hundred and twenty-two feet to the place of beginning; being the same lot or piece of ground conveyed by Thomas McClurg, by his deed, dated 18th September, 1869, granted and conveyed to the said Gustav A. Wolf, with the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gustav F. Wolf, at the suit of Thomas McClurg.

ALSO,

MUNRO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Kohlmeyer of, and to all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being lots one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one (120 and 121) in the Bedford Addition plan of lots, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pin on the Coal Hill road, at its junction with Arlington avenue, and also at the corner of lot No. 73 in said plan, and also along land of Johnston's heirs south thirty-five and a half degrees east two hundred and forty-eight feet to a pin; thence along the line of said lot south two hundred and forty-eight feet to the northward line of lot No. 122; thence along the line of said lot south eighty-seven and a half degrees west an alley twenty feet wide; thence along the line of said alley twenty-eight (28) feet to the northeast line of the first lot feet street; thence along said street ninety-five feet and three inches (95 feet and 3 inches) to the place of beginning; being the same lot or parcel of land with two storied frame dwelling with stone cellar; now used as a tavern.

Seized, taken in execution as the property of Charles Kohlmeyer, at the suit of the Building and Loan Association of East Birmingham.

ALSO,

MILLER & McBRIDE, Att'y's for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander Taylor, with notice to Wm. McKee and Robert H. Gibson, of, in and to all those three acres and thirty-six perches of land in Mifflin township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in a plan of lots laid out by Thomas Bingham, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lot of Michael Swigler, on the east by lot of Mrs. Morely, on the west by lot of Adam Kaster, and on the west by Sixteenth street, said lot being twenty feet in front on Sixteenth street, and of that depth preserving the same width of twenty feet, and said building being an addition erected in the rear of a two story brick dwelling house fronting on said Sixteenth street, and being No. 181.

Seized and taken into execution as the property as Joseph Redline, owner or reputed owner, and C. C. Steinmetz, contractor, at the suit of G. A. Mundorff.

ALSO,

POLLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Louis Bayer of, in and to the following described buildings and lot of ground, viz: all that certain building or dwelling house of two stories, having a front of thirty-two feet four inches and a depth of twenty-eight feet four inches, and a depth of forty-three feet; a stable, having a width of sixteen feet, and a depth of forty-three feet; a stable, having a width of sixteen feet, and a depth of twenty-four feet; said building having two stories high; a kitchen, having a width of seven and one-half feet, and a depth of sixteen feet six inches; also, a shed, having a depth of twenty-three feet and width of twelve feet, and one story high. All of said buildings are erected upon a certain lot of ground in the Third ward of city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, having a front on Second street of thirty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and ten feet, and bounded on the east by the lot of Henster and Helm, and on the west by lot of Henry Peterson.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Louis Bayer, at the suit of Frederick Becker.

ALSO,

BROWN & LAMBIE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Butler of, in and to the following described building and lot of ground, viz: all that certain one and one-half story frame dwelling house on Bates street, situated in the borough of Union, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, containing in front on Sarah street two hundred and twelve feet, more or less, and extending back, preserving the same width, one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, to land of C. Shaler, and being lots No's. 8, 9 and 10 in a plan of lots laid out by Wilkins Linhart, (see plan book vol. 3, page 145) upon which is erected a frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Butler and Eliza Butler at the suits The Union Planing Mills, Max. Schamberg and Frederick Kuffer.

ALSO,

JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James M. Hunter of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situated, lying and being in the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, late Pitt township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the northeast corner of the lot conveyed by John Herron to the Trustees of the Minersville Presbyterian Church; thence north ten and a half degrees east fifty-five feet along Allen street; thence north seventy-eight and one-quarter degrees west two hundred and eighty-two feet to Washington avenue; thence south twenty-six and a half degrees west fifty-five feet along said Washington avenue eighty feet to a post; thence south seventy-eight and a half degrees east three hundred and two feet to the place of beginning; being the same lot conveyed to the church aforesaid to the place of beginning; being the same which John Herron conveyed to Jas. M. Hunter by deed dated and recorded in Deed Book, vol. 245, p. 430, conveyed to said James M. Hunter; on which property is erected a one and a half story frame house.

Seized, taken in execution as the property of James M. Hunter at the suit of The Peoples Saving Bank.

ALSO,

M. HAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Rodney of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., beginning at a pin on the township road, running thence along the line of Thomas Rodney's land south eighty-one degree west thirty-four perches and thirty-six one-hundredths to the line of land of Susan Rodney; thence northerly along said Susan Rodney's line forty-four degrees east forty-four perches and thirty-two one-hundredths to the line of Henry Seger's land; running thence along H. Seger's land south one degree east forty-three perches, more or less, to the line of the heirs of Joseph Caskey's deceased; thence along the line of said Joseph Caskey's heirs south eighty-nine degrees west forty-three perches and seventy-two one-hundredths to the pin at the place of beginning; containing one acre and allowance, more or less; on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling; it being part of the same tract of land which Mary Rodney, James Rodney, Mary Rodney, Susan Rodney, and Robert Thomas Rodney, heirs of Jeremiah Rodney, deceased, conveyed by deed to the said James Rodney, by agreement of October 1st, 1853, recorded in volume 165, page 488, in the office for recording of deeds, &c., in and for said county, and being the same which descended to the said James Rodney, as one of the children and heirs of said Ezekiel Rodney, deceased.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Rodney, at the suit of Robert T. Rodney, for use of the Lincoln University, at Oxford, Chester county, Pa.

ALSO,

MILLER & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph B. McDonald of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situated in the Second ward of the city of Allegheny, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, and marked and numbered 20 in a plan of subdivision of Jos. Cooper estate, made by Thomas McClurg's heirs in 1856, and recorded in Plan Book, vol. 2, page 86, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the corner of Arthurs street and Penn alley; thence along Penn alley one hundred and ten feet to an alley fifteen feet wide; thence northwardly along said alley sixty feet to a point; thence westwardly along a line of said lot twenty-four feet; thence southerly in a line at right angles with said street or road one hundred and ten feet to Arthurs street; and thence westerly by the line of said alley twenty-four feet to the corner of lot No. 1 aforesaid, it being the same lot or piece of ground northwardly one hundred and twenty-two feet to the place of beginning; being the same lot or piece of ground conveyed by Thomas McClurg, by his deed, dated 18th September, 1869, granted and conveyed to the said Gustav A. Wolf, with the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gustav F. Wolf, at the suit of Thomas McClurg.

ALSO,

MUNRO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Kohlmeyer of, and to all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being lots one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one (120 and 121) in the Bedford Addition plan of lots, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pin on the Coal Hill road, at its junction with Arlington avenue, and also at the corner of lot No. 73 in said plan, and also along land of Johnston's heirs south thirty-five and a half degrees east two hundred and forty-eight feet to a pin; thence along the line of said lot south two hundred and forty-eight feet to the northward line of lot No. 122; thence along the line of said lot south eighty-seven and a half degrees west an alley twenty feet wide; thence along the line of said alley twenty-eight (28) feet to the northeast line of the first lot feet street; thence along said street ninety-five feet and three inches (95 feet and 3 inches) to the place of beginning; being the same lot or parcel of land with two storied frame dwelling with stone cellar; now used as a tavern.

Seized, taken in execution as the property of Charles Kohlmeyer, at the suit of the Building and Loan Association of East Birmingham.

ALSO,

MILLER & McBRIDE, Att'y's for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander Taylor, with notice to Wm. McKee and Robert H. Gibson, of, in and to all those three acres and thirty-six perches of land in Mifflin township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in a plan of lots laid out by Thomas Bingham, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by lot of Michael Swigler, on the east by lot of Mrs. Morely, on the west by lot of Adam Kaster, and on the west by Sixteenth street, said lot being twenty feet in front on Sixteenth street, and of that depth preserving the same width of twenty feet, and said building being an addition erected in the rear of a two story brick dwelling house fronting on said Sixteenth street, and being No. 181.

Seized and taken into execution as the property as Joseph Redline, owner or reputed owner, and C. C. Steinmetz, contractor, at the suit of G. A. Mundorff.

ALSO,

POLLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Louis Bayer of, in and to the following described buildings and lot of ground, viz: all that certain building or dwelling house of two stories, having a front of thirty-two feet four inches and a depth of twenty-eight feet four inches, and a depth of forty-three feet; a stable, having a width of sixteen feet, and a depth of forty-three feet; a stable, having a width of sixteen feet, and a depth of twenty-four feet; said building having two stories high; a kitchen, having a width of seven and one-half feet, and a depth of sixteen feet six inches; also, a shed, having a depth of twenty-three feet and width of twelve feet, and one story high. All of said buildings are erected upon a certain lot of ground in the Third ward of city of Allegheny, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, having a front on Second street of thirty-five feet and a depth of one hundred and ten feet, and bounded on the east by the lot of Henster and Helm, and on the west by lot of Henry Peterson.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Power, at the suit of John F. Walter.

ALSO,

R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Gustav F. Wolf of, in and to all that certain land situated in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 2 in Thomas McClurg's second plan of lots, which said plan of lots is being prepared for record, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south side of Bedford Square, at the line of Birmingham and Elizabeth plank road, at the northeast corner of lot No. 1 in said plan (now owned by James W. McWatty); thence eastwardly along the line of said Bedford Square one hundred and twenty-four feet; thence southerly in a line at right angles with said street or road one hundred and sixty-five feet to a post; thence westerly by the line of said alley twenty-four feet to the corner of lot No. 1 aforesaid, it being the same lot or piece of ground northwardly one hundred and twenty-two feet to the place of beginning; being the same lot or piece of ground conveyed by Thomas McClurg, by his deed, dated 18th September, 1869, granted and conveyed to the said Gustav A. Wolf, with the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gustav F. Wolf, at the suit of Thomas McClurg.

ALSO,

MUNRO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Kohlmeyer of, and to all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being lots one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one (120 and 121) in the Bedford Addition plan of lots, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pin on the Coal Hill road, at its junction with Arlington avenue, and also at the corner of lot No. 73 in said plan, and also along land of Johnston's heirs south thirty-five and a half degrees east two hundred and forty-eight feet to a pin; thence along the line of said lot south two hundred and forty-eight